



Forced to Wear False Hair.

Even though a woman's own hair is heavy and beautiful, the milliners are in league with the hairdressers to force her to wear the store kind. The latest creation in headgear from Paris, called the haystack hat, requires the hair to be dressed high. A thick pad must be pinned on the crown of the head and over that the hair must be rolled. Then the hair is arranged in little curls. On this mass the hat is poised and fastened with two long pins. The hair then is loosened in front and pinned up to the brim of the hat. "This new wrinkle," a woman says, "may require a girl from the milliner's shop as maid, to place the hat properly and drive in the hatpins where they will do the most good."—New York Press.

Mme. Marchesi.

In my opinion, the greatest living teacher of singing is Mme. Mathilde Marchesi, of Paris. I think her a marvel of scientific method, and when she goes from us we shall have lost a personality impossible to replace. The spirit of her method—derived in turn from old Manuel Garcia, and directly through him from the long line of Italian masters—may be crudely summarized as follows: "Change to the middle notes on F. Begin the headnotes on F sharp, and once on the headnotes, always sing pianissimo." While with her I took only three short lessons every week, but I worked eight hours a day studying theory, tradition and technique—the old Italian technique that tells a pupil how to "far il tuono"—to spin a tone as subtly and delicately as a spider spins its almost impalpable web of silk. From Nellie Melba's "The Gift of Song," in The Century.

The Girl and the Garter.

Will the garter ever be finally ousted from the wardrobe of the dainty woman in favor of the stocking suspender? There is no doubt which holds the palm in the way of appearance, for it is doubtful if the most elaborate set of suspenders could ever vie in charm with a comparatively simple pair of garters, and now that flowers and lace and brilliant buckles and buttons are being requisitioned for the garter the contest seems quite unequal.

Among various styles of garters which may be copied by the home worker at quite half their ready-made cost is one of satin ribbon, with a rosette bow and ends finished with last appliques. This touch of lace at the ends gives the distinguishing mark.

Another charming garter of soft satin ribbon is edged with fine lace and completed with a smart bow, having three loops at the top and four loops considerably longer which do duty for "ends."

A very fairylike creation is one in which two frills of lace entirely cover the satin foundation, and which is trimmed at intervals with twin tufts of bebe velvet ribbon.

A smart garter is made of tucked ribbon and bebe velvet rosettes, and waterfall of loops trimmed with tiny silk gilt buttons.

Prettiest of all is the chic garter of satin merveilleuse ribbon and malines lace, finished off with dainty bunches of Banksia roses.—Pittsburg Press.

Woman and the College.

Despite the many beautiful and prosperous colleges for women all over this country, it is still a question in many parental minds whether or not a college education is a woman's best preparation for life. There is a fairly prevalent idea that college women too often develop the intellect at the expense of the sympathies, that they set mental standards which are higher than their husbands have leisure to reach, or, worse, that, wanting better bread than can be made out of wheat, they refrain from marriage altogether. The higher education too often leads them to choose a life of self-exploitation, and to pursue callings which ultimately may, and very likely will, play them false, and leave them lonely and embittered in a world where the fullest happiness is to be found in beneficent human relations.

While all this is, on the face of it, possible, there is a great deal to be said on the other side. It is true that a thorough education disciplines the emotions. If it disciplines them away altogether it does an irremediable injury. If, however, it merely controls the sentimentality of youth by training judgment, it is an effective force for good. Life will bring out the sympathies of those who have them sooner or later, and to be delivered from the sentimental ebullitions of girlhood is not so appalling a matter, after all.

There seems to be no doubt that the chief weakness of the feminine mind, as differentiated from the masculine, is to see life personally. A woman, more than a man, is encumbered by herself and hedged by limitations. She cannot, by the inherent nature of things, take so many risks or lead so experimental a life as a man, and her education is, therefore, a matter not of less but of greater moment. She must have thoroughgoing knowledge, because, less than a man, she can afford a wrong reaction. Her interests must be widened, even more carefully than a man's, because she is less likely to be broadened by life.

College if it does nothing else should lay the foundation for more abstract interests and intelligent judgments. If it hardens the sympathies it cannot be because it is too high or too thorough, but because it is too slight and too superficial. Any education that puffs a person up about his own attainments is a poor education. Any education that allows a person to think he can really gain by another's loss, or in any way separate his interests from the general interests of the race, is a superficial and inadequate education, whether it be gotten at a finishing school or at a college. If colleges turn out women of defective sympathies and selfish instincts it is not their pursuit of learning that effects this. Intellectual training in and for itself cannot be other than beneficial. The freedom, the independence, the fact of being thrown upon her own resources at a critical age should all prepare a girl for wise government of her own household and intelligent civic helpfulness.

It is difficult to believe that higher education unfits a woman for household management or motherhood, since to these two functions the most highly trained faculties are necessary, especially in these days when social conditions are changing rapidly, and when the domestic problem is in a state of uncomfortable upheaval. It is not less intelligence and training, but more and wiser, that is needed to meet the new conditions. It is, therefore, a cause for rejoicing rather than doubt, that the women's colleges of this country are to be multiplied and more heavily endowed.—Harper's Weekly.

Farm Mistresses of the Future.

Not a little is being done in these days of practical education to make it certain that the ambitious young farmer in the great and growing West is to have a help-meet as practical and withal, as ambitious and worthy, as he is.

Many young women who will come to preside over agricultural households in the next decade will be vastly better fitted to assume such responsibility than were their mothers.

The secret of the increased knowledge which the girls will bring to their life work in the farming communities is found in the special systems of education which have been introduced supplementary to the regular courses of instruction in many colleges, particularly in the Middle and Western States. In these institutions of learning the young ladies are studying side by side with their brothers and gaining a clearer insight into the practical side of farm husbandry.

In this new idea of practical education for girls the fundamental principle consists of giving sufficient instruction relating to soil, plant growth and animal life to enable the feminine student to understand the partnership of nature in the farm. She is given an opportunity to learn about crops and stock and the refining processes which convert the raw material of the soil into finished forms wherein it reaches the world's dinner table. The beauty of the plan is that these girls' schools, which are almost invariably affiliated with some regular agricultural college, teach almost solely by example. Text books are not eliminated, but the lessons which they furnish are illustrated by actual experiment, either in the college workrooms or out in the open fields. A share of attention is also accorded to every household duty.

The young ladies who take the course in cooking, for instance, are instructed first in kitchen management, care of cooking utensils, glass, china and silverware; measuring and invoicing; cooking vegetables, cereals and breads. Then follow canning, preserving, pickling and jelly making, together with experimental work in the preparation of soups, eggs and meats.

At the outset of her second year the young lady is given training in marketing, the care of foods and cold storage, and the problems presented by fruits, salads, hashes, "save all" dishes and the packing of lunch baskets. The closing months of the girl's stay at the school she takes up food rations, dietaries and bills of fare, invalid cooking, beverages, food economics, etc.; the chemistry and economy of human foods are also investigated. All this is in three divisions, household, work, sanitation and family life.

As the possibilities of this field of study are unfolded each year there is reported an increasing number of young ladies who join their stronger brothers in these colleges, many to take up later the teaching of agriculture in the public schools.—The Bee Hive.

Foresight.

Magistrate—"You didn't steal this watch?"

Prisoner—"No, sir."

Magistrate—"Then how did you get it?"

Prisoner—"I won it on a bet."

Magistrate—"What was the bet?"

Prisoner—"I bet a friend that I could take it away from the man who says I stole it."—Illustrated News.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

A Strong, Lustrous Fibre Derived From Wood Pulp.

Two different products are now sold as substitutes for silk. One is "mercerized" cotton, which has a fine gloss. The other is pure wood, treated with chemicals so that it can be spun. The second article is an invention of a Frenchman named Chardonner, and is now being made in several European countries. Cloth and ribbons made of it have the lustre of silk, but they lack the strength and elasticity of the material of which they are an imitation, and are highly inflammable. An official report from England, where it is said that \$250,000 was paid for the privilege of working under the original patents, supplies these details of the methods of manufacture:

Wood pulp, like that employed in the production of paper, is imported from Norway. It comes in dry sheets, four feet square. Having been reduced to a thin paste called "viscose" by certain chemicals, it is forced through a series of microscopic holes, four one-thousandths of an inch in diameter, punched through a thin platinum plate. A "setting" bath (acid) then hardens the filaments so that they can be twisted together to form a workable thread. Usually either sixteen or thirty-two of these filaments go to form what may be termed the "single" yarn. The spinning spindle, which is a weighty affair of some ninety ounces, is gear driven at 5000 revolutions a minute, and carries a "cup" into which the yarn is collected in the form of a small "cheese."

There will shortly be introduced an improved spindle weighing but thirty ounces, which it is expected can be successfully driven at the rate of 9000 revolutions a minute. A later arrangement for feeding the "viscose" through the microscopic holes enables a varying pressure to be exerted on the liquid, and by this contrivance different counts of yarn can be made than could be conveniently produced by the older arrangement of increasing or decreasing the number of component filaments in the finished thread.

Aside from the apparatus for treating the pulp prior to spinning, the spinning machines are in themselves costly, the present price per spindle being \$25, the average production per spindle being 100 metres a minute of a thread having two and a half turns of twist to the inch. So far as British experience is concerned, the development of the work has been most expensive. Starting with the accumulated knowledge of the Continental producers has not prevented comparatively enormous sums being expended in simplifying complicated, though somewhat crude, mechanism and simplifying chemical processes and standardizing the quantities and qualities of the ingredients employed.

The single yarn, bleached and dyed, is put up in three qualities, A, B and C, and is sold in the hank at \$1.20, \$1.32 and \$1.44 a pound, the cost to the manufacturer of the artificial yarn averaging seventy-five cents a pound. One-third goes for raw material and chemicals, one-third for labor, supplies and power, and one-third covers interest, depreciation, selling and other general expenses.

Confused Identity.

People taken by surprise sometimes say what they do not mean. A careful of people were entertained recently by a conversation which neither of the participants found comic. A train was waiting in a dim station at the end of a dull afternoon; lights were not yet lighted, and it was decidedly dusky within the car.

An excited and near-sighted woman hurried in, hurried down the aisle, peering at the passengers as she went, and at last, as she dropped into a seat beside another woman, exclaimed with a sigh of relief:

"Oh, it's you!"

"Certainly not!" snapped a startled stranger, turning; whereupon the mistaken traveler hastily apologized:

"I beg your pardon—but it's so dark in here I was quite sure you were."

Another woman, in similar circumstances, became even more confused. She was waiting for her sister in a railway station when a gentleman, looking for his wife, and misled by a general resemblance in figure and clothing, stepped up behind her, and, laying his arm on her shoulder, explained:

"Thank goodness, Emma, it's you!"

The name he used happened to be really hers, which made the sudden familiarity even more startling. She jumped nervously.

"You're mistaken, sir," she gasped. "I'm Emma, but she isn't me."—Youth's Companion.

A Biting Jest.

At one time the bailiff in charge of a jury was sworn to keep them "without meat, drink or fire." It was Mr. Justice Maule who gave the classic reply to the bailiff who inquired whether he might grant a jurymen's request for a glass of water. "Well, it is not meat, and I should not call it drink. Yes, you may." Nearly all Maule's good sayings had a strong touch of irony. "May God strike me dead, my lord, if I am guilty!" exclaimed a prisoner when the jury found him guilty. Mr. Justice Maule waited a few minutes, and then said: "Prisoner at the bar, as Providence has not seen fit to interfere, the sentence of the court is..."—Bellman.

Good Roads.

State Aid to Counties.

Should the State assist the counties in the construction of good roads? Yes, for the benefit to be derived from the construction of good roads in the various counties composing the State is not only of great value to the individual county, but also to the State as a whole. Good roads will mean a large increase in the revenue of the State due to the increase in the value of real estate. They will mean a large increase in population due to immigration, which will not take place with poor roads, and undoubtedly the lack of immigration in North Carolina is largely due to the existence of poor roads throughout our State. They will also mean that our people will take a more general interest in county and, therefore, in State affairs. They will mean better schools. Good roads and good schools are the best advertisement of a State's prosperity. Macadamized highways that are kept in good condition with clean ditches, and the banks of the road trim, are of inestimable value in raising the counties and towns to a higher plane, both intellectually and morally.

It is a significant fact and one worthy of consideration that every State that has once inaugurated the movement of State aid, supervision and investigation of its public highways, has never given up this work, but has made it permanent and in most cases has widened its scope and increased its appropriation. The following States are now aiding in the construction and maintenance of their public highways: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado, Utah, California and Washington.

Thus far, Maryland and Virginia are the only two Southern States that are aiding their counties and towns in the construction of public roads. Should not North Carolina come into line in a movement that means so much for the welfare of the State?

The Geological Survey of North Carolina is attempting on a small scale, on account of its very limited appropriation for this purpose, to give assistance in regard to the location of roads and the methods of construction of same in the various counties. This work is one of the most important that can be done in North Carolina and \$100,000 annually could be spent most advantageously by the State in co-operating with the various counties in the construction of public roads.

Tires and Roads.

An ordinance of the Albany County Supervisors taking effect May 1 appears to be of general interest as deserving imitation, in whole or in part, elsewhere. It forbids the use on State-improved roads of wagons, carts or similar vehicles built to carry 1500 pounds or more, unless they comply with the following regulations:

All vehicles equipped with thimble skeln axles of three inches or less in diameter, steel axles of one and five-eighths inches or less in diameter, tubular axles of two and three-eighths inches or less in diameter, and built to carry a weight of 1500 pounds or upward, shall have tires of not less than three inches in width.

All vehicles equipped with thimble skeln axles of three and one-quarter inches in diameter, steel axles of one and three-quarter inches in diameter, or tubular axles two and five-eighths inches in diameter, and built to carry a weight of 1500 pounds or upward, shall have tires of not less than three and one-half inches in width.

All vehicles equipped with thimble skeln axles of three and one-half inches or more in diameter, steel axles of one and seven-eighths inches or more in diameter, tubular axles of two and seven-eighths inches or more in diameter, and built to carry a weight of 1500 pounds or upward, shall have tires of not less than four inches in width.

The act does not apply to platform or three-spring wagons equipped with steel axles not exceeding one and one-quarter inches in diameter, or to vehicles used by owners or occupants of farm lands within the county while engaged in harvesting produce raised on said lands, transporting such produce to market, and conveying to such lands such material as may be necessary for the proper cultivation thereof.—Country Gentleman.

Widespread Interest.

The good road movement is being advanced rapidly in Virginia. The propaganda started several months ago by the Good Roads Association of the State is bearing fruit. All over the State plans for the improvement of thoroughfares during the coming summer are being formulated, and it is said there will be more road building in the Old Dominion this summer than in many years.

Spottsylvania County will spend \$50,000 upon the roads within its borders. At a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the county it was determined to ask the Circuit Court for the county to order a vote on the proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000, the sum to be used in road improvement. It is regarded as certain that Judge John E. Mason will order the election, and those acquainted with public opinion in the county state that the proposition to issue the bonds will meet with the approval of the people of the county.—Washington Star.

Household Matters.

To Prevent Sticky Leather.

Clothes ought not to stick fast to genuine leather. An imitation leather, however, may cause trouble in this way if it has been varnished. To detect whether the chair seat is of leather, or otherwise, just pull several tacks and then examine the raw material underneath the surface. To prevent clothes from sticking, try rubbing the leather for a few moments with castor oil, then wipe off quite dry. Do not clean leather with water, as it hardens the leather, which in time may crack. Clean with vaseline and gasoline in equal parts. Polish with a dry cloth only.—E. M. S. Ohio, in the Woman's Home Companion.

Curtains.

Window curtains are to soften, not exclude, the light, and should be made of materials which will best serve such purpose. "Casement net, fish net, Swiss muslin, bobbinet, scrim, madras, chintz, cretonne, the new soft satens, raw silk are all used. Bobbinet, edged with a good quality of lace, and a band of insertion, lasts well and looks well; dotted Swiss may be ruffled, or left plain with a suitable hem; will wash and wear well, and is cool and inviting. To offset shrinking when laundered, the hem may be turned several times, and hand-sewed, or several tucks, hand-sewed, may be run near the bottom. After washing, the surplus material may be let out, and the length of the curtain unchanged.

Curtains should hang straight, and may be sill-length; or just escape the floor. For a large, or double window, curtains sill-length may hang at each side, with a valance across the top.—The Commoner.

Things to Do Now.

Go out after a rain and note the places where pools of water linger the next day or longer. Drain all such places, for here the mother mosquitoes seek a harbor for their floating fleets of eggs.

If there is a lily pond in the garden, spend a few dollars in stocking the water with goldfish. They will repay the cost by devouring thousands of mosquitoes before they can rise from the water and take wing for your piazza.

If goldfish or other fresh-water fish cannot be obtained, pour a few table-spoonfuls of kerosene on the water till it forms a thin, transparent film over the surface. Any young mosquitoes in the water will be suffocated before they can escape and carry malaria into your home.

When the sun seems to promise a hot day, close all the doors and windows on the first floor of the house. Open the attic windows, have all the hall and chamber doors open, and thus manage the circulation of air in the house, so that all the warm air will escape upstairs and out the attic windows, and so keep the lower rooms cool. About 5 o'clock reopen the house again.

Clean house very early in the morning. Opening the house during the mid-day heat only makes it hotter than ever.

Open the cellar doors and windows night and morning, but keep them closed between 9 and 5. Warm, moist air entering a cool cellar makes it damp by condensation, as the dew that quickly gathers on cold surfaces, such as the iron work of the furnace, plainly shows.—Woman's Home Companion.



Banana Ice Cream.—Peel four bananas and cut in quarters. Mash them with one quart of cream and a pint of milk. Sweeten to taste. Freeze. It may be served in the skins, but they must be stiffened by lying in a pan on ice and salt.

Fried Eggplant.—Cut into slices half an inch thick, pare and let stand in cold water for half an hour before using. Then dip each slice in beaten egg and breadcrumbs lightly seasoned and fry in boiling fat until delicately browned on both sides. Dust again with seasoning and serve at once.

Eggplant Rissoles.—Wash the eggplants and cook in boiling water for half an hour, then drain and cut in halves. Scoop out the inside, mash it smooth, and mix it with half as much fine breadcrumbs, a teaspoonful of minced onion, two well-beaten eggs, and about one-fourth the quantity of finely minced chicken, veal or beef. Season to taste with salt and pepper, form into small oblong rolls, egg and breadcrumbs, and fry to a delicate brown.

Potato Puffs.—For serving with afternoon tea potato puffs are particularly good. Take three ounces of flour, three ounces of sugar, three large boiled potatoes, a piece of butter the size of a nutmeg, two eggs and a little grated nutmeg. Put all the ingredients together, make to a nice paste and fry a delicate brown with plenty of butter. Serve on a paper doily and keep them as hot as possible. If you wish them for a course they are very nice with white sauce.

2190 VICTIMS OF THE FOURTH

Statistics of Casualties Caused by Excess of Patriotism.

Thirty-seven Men, Women and Children Are Dead and Thousands Maimed For Life.

Chicago.—The Tribune says: "Thirty-seven men, women and children are dead and 2153 are maimed, lacerated or burned, owing to excess of patriotism in the United States on the Fourth. The number of the dead does not include five drowned during the day.

"The roster of the dead is four more than last year's mortality. A year ago thirty-three persons were dead on the morning after the Fourth, not including five drowned.

"Unfortunately, the death roll will increase day by day, and even the last days of August will witness additions to it. Tetanus, that grim aftermath of gunpowder wounds, claims its victims by scores, and even by hundreds, for weeks after the Fourth.

"Chicago, although the second city of the country, added only two dead to the nation's total. Springfield, Ill., supplied three victims. Chattanooga, Ill., two, and Aberdeen, S. D., two. No other town or city in the country gave up more than one of its own to death.

"The total number of injured, 2153, is under last year's figures, which were 2789. The figures show that this year, as last, the most of the casualties were due to carelessness in handling firecrackers and other forms of 'harmless explosives.' Victims of gunpowder this year stand second in number, but show a marked decrease from last year's figures.

"The crusade against the deadly toy pistol seems to be bearing fruit, as this year only 205 victims are reported, as against 304 last year."

Violent Deaths in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa.—All records of fatalities following the celebration of Independence Day in Pittsburg were broken this year. Fifteen violent deaths were reported to the Coroner, while the number of injured will exceed three score. Many of these, it is said, will die.

The list of dead, which was compiled from cases reported at the Coroner's office and morgue, included two alleged murders and one suicide.

KILLED BY TROLLEY, 35 HURT.

Cars Meet in North Tonawanda Running at High Speed.

Tonawanda, N. Y.—Two of the big trolley cars of the International Railway Company's Lockport line met head-on in North Tonawanda. The cars were making about fifteen miles an hour. The vestibules were smashed, but the cars held the tracks. Daniel Hallinan, a motorman, was crushed and died soon after. Motorman Butler and Conductors McCloskey and Murphy were fatally injured.

Of the thirty passengers on the two cars only a few escaped without injury of some kind.

The most seriously injured are: William H. Weber, a Buffalo groceryman, who was hurt internally; Mrs. Weber and their two children.

BETRAYED BY A WOMAN.

Windsor Bank Defaulter Runyan Caught in New York City.

New York City.—Chester B. Runyan, the paying teller of the Windsor Trust Company, who embezzled \$96,317.75, was arrested in an apartment at 619 West 144th street, where he had been hiding since he disappeared. Mrs. Laura M. Carter, with whom he had been living, betrayed him to the police.

Of the \$96,317.75 which Runyan stole from the trust company, \$54,410 was recovered by the police, and \$16,000 of the rest has been accounted for as lost by Runyan in speculation.

REWARD FOR OLD FAVOR.

Oswego Woman Sends Money to Girl Who Befriended Her.

Tindlay, Ohio.—Miss Ethel Bish, of this city, received \$20,000 from Mrs. Mary M. Kendall, of Oswego, N. Y., whom she befriended three years ago in Toledo. Mrs. Kendall was injured while in the street, and Miss Bish saw that she was given proper attention. Mrs. Kendall promised a reward at the time.

ALSHIRE APPOINTED.

Becomes Quartermaster-General in Place of General Humphries.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—The President appointed General James B. Alshire to be Quartermaster-General of Army with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Humphries, present Quartermaster-General, will retire.

Battleship Rumor Denied.

The report that battleships from the Atlantic fleet were to be ordered to the Pacific were emphatically denied both at Washington and Oyster Bay.

Killed at Marriage Festivities.

Harris Holland shot and killed John Carroll at Dalton, Ga., during an ante-nuptial celebration in Carroll's honor.

Union Goes Over to Socialism.

By a vote of 283 to 66, the convention of the Western Federation of Miners adopted at Denver, Col., a new preamble for the constitution which, in effect, pledges all the members to Socialism.

Cotton Mills Busy.

Cotton mills disregard the course of the raw material or the amount of new business, having so many contracts on hand that current conditions are of no weight.